

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ANY PAPER
IN A CITY OF 8,000
AND A
COUNTY OF 80,000 POPULATION.

Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3.

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1890.

A LIVE, NEWSPAPER PROGRESSIVE
SEMI-WEEKLY AT ONLY \$2 PER YEAR.
Complete Job Office
IN CONNECTION.

\$2.00 A YEAR.

AN OLD-TIME QUILTING BEE.

"Yes, we held a grand reception and had every thing in style. With dainties everywhere and fruit as high as we could get. The aristocracy was there, all gorged and arrayed. And everybody acted just as was done in olden times. Lucia—she's my life—appeared in dressed and rags. With ribbons and bows and ribbons in her hair. Lucia—she looked at her couldn't help but see. The scene when first I met her at an old-time quilting bee.

How many will keep riding back to other days? I sometimes quite forgot that part of life which interests.

Before the time when silk was used was the time when horse hair was used. And last time which brought me more of weariness and wealth.

And at the reception in the midst of bonny girls—

And though old and wrinkled was the one whose smile of friendship had forever clasped the hand of Lucia, Lucia—she's my life—appeared at an old-time quilting bee.

Lucia—she's my life—old folks call she's happy long ago.

The girls would in the morning meet and get what had to be done. They'd sit till evening, when the neighbor girls would come, and hold a party or a dance before they left for home.

And when the quilt was finished then they'd take the old house out and place it in the middle while they loudly hollered "Scat!"

This old quilt would jump between 'twas said that she did, and she would be the first to marry who were at the quilting-bee.

And so that night I speak of when she quitted all was done. The girls would come to see which way the wind would run.

I was a target Lucifer as she stood there by my side.

Now how we blushed crimson as they saluted us with their hands and heads.

I said it was an accident, and so I've always said.

But you know, before the year had passed we were married.

And so this very day there are no scenes so fair to us.

As an author of that evening at an old-time quilting bee.

—Chicago Herald.

A BANK NOTE.

Interesting Description of Its Manufacture.

A "Complicated and Delicate Process involving Much Fine and Artistic Workmanship and Guarded by Every Possible Protection."

If some one would write the history of a dollar note from the time it leaves the Treasury, fresh, crisp and beautiful, till it comes back, tattered, mended, soiled and battered after its travel around the world, a woful record of its original full out of existence, it would be a story full of strange and exciting changes and romantic episodes, with here and there a smile, a laugh and there a tear, as it winds a labor in good or evil deeds. But before it is sent out to be struggled for—and sometimes fought for—the history of its evolution, from the spotless paper to its really artful finish, is quite as interesting.

All the paper for the United States notes, bonds, drafts, revenue-stamps, and every thing printed in this place, is made especially for the Government. The Government gives out the contract, the paper is made at Dalton, Mass., and every sheet is registered in the public and set a seal on it, and that must be accounted for to the Government.

The paper is received at the Treasury, and from there is issued to the bureau on a requisition which states what it will be used for. The required number of sheets for each day's use is sent from the Treasury to the bureau every day in a big iron van, securely locked, and in this van the printed money and revenue stamps are sent to the Treasury every morning; but when these are carried their safety is made still more sure by two guards, who swing on the back of the wagon to prevent any bold depredations. Every sheet of paper issued to the bureau is kept account of at the Treasury, and is never "for an instant lost," because of while it is in the bureau. The immense amount of work entailed over this requires scarcely to be realized. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, there were 28,07,164 sheets of special paper issued to the bureau, and as has a very small percentage is wasted, you can imagine what a lot of new money and revenue stamps were sent out over the country.

The first work is the engraver's, and the entire face or back of a note is now done by one man. One engraver makes the portrait, another makes the large lettering, another the small lettering, another the script engraving, and so on, each man doing that which he best.

For each print a soft steel plate is made on a soft steel plate rolled a lead plate. When it is finished the steel is hardened, and this engraving is transferred to a soft steel roll by means of the transfer-press. This roll is a small cylinder-shaped affair. When the engraving has been transferred to it it is also hardened, again put in the transfer-press, and the final transfer of the work is made to a soft steel plate, which is used by the printer. A part for the entire face or back of a note is now done by one man. One engraver makes the portrait, another makes the large lettering, another the small lettering, another the script engraving, and so on, each man doing that which he best.

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After the sheets have been counted and examined they are spread out on racks, which are piled up and placed in a compartment called the dry-box, the sides of which are lined with steam-pipes, and here they remain all night drying in the heat.

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The beautiful gloss and crispness that you can't help noticing and admiring when you handle new money is produced by hydraulic pressure. The sheets are put between sheets of straw-board and placed in the hydraulic press, where they are subjected to very high degrees of pressure. After this they are separated from the straw-board, shaken up, counted, and examined again carefully to get the desired result. When the pattern is satisfactory it is traced on stock and transferred to the printer's plate by a process similar to that which transfers the engraving. The number of letters is not on the stock as separated.

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PUBLISHED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS,

BY
CHAS. M. MEACHAM.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Local reading offices 20 cents per issue. Special issues 25 cents per issue each month. Rates for advertising advertisements furnished on application.

Office 18 and 20 Main Street, over Post Office.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1890.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CLASS OF COURTS OF APPEALS.

We are authorized to announce George H. Madden as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

We are authorized to announce Capt. James D. Martin, of Barren County, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky subject to the action at the Democratic party.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERKS.

We are authorized to announce J. R. Stewart as a candidate for Clerk of Christian County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

We are authorized to announce W. M. Cowan as a candidate for Clerk of Christian County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

We are authorized to announce Sam L. Buckner as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Christian County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

FOR COUNTY JUDGES.

We are authorized to announce J. D. Davis as a candidate for County Judge of Christian County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election, Saturday, January 10th, 1890.

We are authorized to announce Wm. C. Moore as a candidate for County Judge of Christian County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election Jan. 10.

FOR COUNTY CLERKS.

We are authorized to announce W. M. West as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

We are authorized to announce W. T. Vaca as a candidate for Judge of Christian County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

We are authorized to announce Wm. J. Smith as a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

FOR ASSESSORS.

We are authorized to announce Dennis R. Green as a candidate for Assessor of Christian County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election.

We are authorized to announce Owen J. Smith as a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic primary election Jan. 10.

"Pig Iron" Kelly is on his death bed and the end is hourly expected.

Ohio and Mississippi will inaugurate their new Democratic governors on next Tuesday.

One of the lady candidates for Lieutenant Governor destroyed her chances by firing a poem at the Legislators.

Senator Ingalls gives notice that he is loaded with a speech on the negro problem. He will explode next Monday.

Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn was formally re-elected to the U. S. Senate Tuesday, for the term expiring March 4, 1897.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell is to be succeeded as Pension Agent at Louisville by Dr. C. J. Walton, of Hart County, who was appointed Monday.

Representative Knapp, of Defiance, one of the Democratic legislators of Ohio, died Wednesday of the grippe. This reduces the Democratic majority on joint ballot to 7.

Brie is practically certain of the Democratic nomination for Senator from Ohio. The Legislature is now in session and the caucus will be held in a few days.

Jackson's Day was celebrated in Nashville Wednesday with appropriate ceremonies. The railroads gave reduced rates and the city was crowded with strangers.

Commissioner Hord, of Tennessee estimates the loss to farmers of that state, from spoiled meat, at \$35,000. The loss in Kentucky will be many times that much.

During the year 1889, 14,392 hogsheads of tobacco were sold on the Mayfield market, giving that town a place among the best markets in the state.

Gen. Thos. H. Taylor, Chief of Police of Louisville from 1882 to 1885, has again been appointed to the position, succeeding Col. Wood, who has held the office for several years.

As the KENTUCKIAN has before remarked, there will be no negroes on the police force. The Republican Council is between the devil and the deep sea, but between the two alternatives they will take the bottomless bribe.

Among the postmasters appointed Monday were the following for important offices in Kentucky: J. S. Venable, Shelbyville; Mrs. P. T. Courts, Stanford; S. D. Van Pelt, Danville; C. C. Watkins, Owensboro, and W. F. Watkins, Williamsburg.

Judge W. L. Jackson has written a comic reply to Gov. Buckner's assault upon him in his recent message. The language is so salty and vigorous that it savors very strongly of disrepute to the Governor. His defense is quite lengthy and criticizes Gov. Buckner severely in the concluding paragraph. It is in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee.

Hon. H. C. Dixon in an interview by the *Gleaner* denies that Mr. Brown in any way influenced his support of Myers and says:

"What small support I gave the Hon. Harvey Myers in his recent race for the Speakership was given purely through friendship with the advice or suggestions of any one, and with no politics in it whatever, save his candidacy."

Since both of the parties concerned have entered an emphatic denial, the *Bowling Green Times* ought to be satisfied.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

THE WARD BILL.

The daily expense of running the Legislature is about \$900.

Sixty-six bills were introduced yesterday, most of them local in character.

A bill raising the limit of grand larceny from \$10 to \$20 has been introduced.

Mr. Weil wants a fine of \$50 imposed on those engaged in the sport of turkey shooting.

The first bill signed by the Governor was an amendment to the charter of Catlettsburg.

M. Rudy offered a resolution calling for a committee to investigate the lottery operated in the State.

The Republicans in the Legislature voted for A. H. Stewart, one of their number, for U. S. Senator.

A bill making it a felony, punishable by a fine of \$500, to sell cigarettes to boys under 16, has been introduced.

R. B. Walker and Sonora Kemp, of Fulton, declined to accept railroad passes offered them by the C. & O.

Committees have been appointed to investigate Harlan and Perry, the most lawless of the mountain counties.

Speaker Myers has appointed W. O. Mize, of Wolfe, enrolling clerk of the House. The place was offered to Hon. Henry C. Dixon who declined it.

The bill to divide Hopkinsville into wards in behalf of white rule, which caused such a fight at the last session, was again introduced Tuesday by Mr. Wharton.

Hon. Wm. M. Smith, of Mayfield, is one of the brightest and ablest of the new members. He has already taken a prominent place among the leaders of the House.

Mr. Norman has introduced a bill of importance to miners. It requires corporations to pay their employees semi-monthly in lawful money and prohibits the use of script redeemable only at company stores.

Mr. Gay offered a bill making it unlawful to appropriate money for the support of idiots outside of the charitable institutions of the State. This is intended to make the counties take care of their own idiots as well as their paupers and is a good bill.

The most important bill to newspapermen introduced is the legal advertising bill of Mr. Dowell. It requires all advertising which may be required by law to be done by any court or public officer of this Commonwealth shall be published in the local newspaper which has the largest circulation of bona fide subscribers in the county in which the advertisement is required to be published. The charges for this advertising shall not exceed the rates prescribed for the official paper of the Commonwealth. The bill was referred to the Committee on General Statutes.

The KENTUCKIAN has information that a bill has been forwarded to Frankfort creating for the city of Hopkinsville the office of Mayor. There is very little difference between a mayor ex officio and a mayor de facto, in a city where the position is not a salaried office. If we had a board of seven or fourteen aldermen, elected from various wards of the city, the office of mayor might be created to be filled by the Chairman of the board. The Mayor's powers might in that event be extended so as to make that official police judge and let the office of city judge be abolished. This would make the position worth seeking and would call out the best men in the several wards as candidates for aldermen. If a bill is to be introduced, however, creating the office of mayor, its originators would very likely want it to be an elective office, so the colored voters could elect the mayor as they have been electing the Council, and would not favor such an amendment as would embody the ideas set forth above. Should the bill make it a mayor ex officio, the Wallace law, which pay the bulk of the taxes, will be entitled to consideration and can present such an amendment as will guard the interests of the people and save the city from the rule of the gang who now dominate its municipal affairs.

Many of the smaller cities of the State are asking for the Wallace election law and this law or something similar, with a registration feature, will probably be enacted for Hopkinsville. The Wallace law has acted like charm in Louisville and when its defects are corrected it will do well for all that can be done to purify the ballot. It is somewhat complicated and expensive, but probably nothing better can be done than to extend its working to the whole State.

The latest political news is that Gov. Buckner will be a candidate for reelection, provided the new constitution makes the governor eligible for a second term, as it is expected to do.

Mr. William T. Price, a Justice of the Peace, at Leavenworth, Nebraska, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of rheumatism; but a thorough application of Chamberlain's Pain Balsam enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr. Price says: "The remedy cannot be recommended too highly. Let any one troubled with rheumatism use it and he will give it a trial and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottles for sale by Buckner Leavell."

Christian County Pointers Grange.

As there is but one subordinate grange in Todd county and it is a member of the Christian county grange, and having been invited to meet with them, we will do, in their hall in Trenton, Friday, Jan. 17th, 1890, at 10 o'clock a.m. The following program:

The comparative value of beef and dairy products and cost of production. G. V. Green, W. C. Garth.

The grasses and their cultivation.—J. L. Moseley, M. B. King.

To what extent should the grange co-operate with other farmers' organizations?—C. D. Bell, Dr. J. D. Clancy.

Do our present laws and system of government demand political action in the grange?—T. D. Walker, Austin Pay.

What are the causes of depression of agricultural products?—Frank M. Pierce, T. H. Shaw.

Does success in life depend more on individual exertion or circumstances?—Ed. Webb, Thomas Green.

These questions will be discussed in open grange and everybody is invited to attend and participate. We hope all the granges of Christian county will be well represented and not only those whose names are on the program but every member of the grange should think over these questions and be prepared to express his views.

IN TWO COUNTRIES.

A City Party Located in the United States and Party in Mexico.

One of the most singularly-located towns in the world is the city of Nogales, one-half of which lies in the Territory of Arizona, and the other half in Sonora, Mexico. Mr. Sutton, United States Consul-General at Nogales, Mexico, in a report to the State Department, gives an interesting account of this city, which he recently visited. There were at the time of his visit, five thousand or more inhabitants, about one-half of whom lived in Mexico, and the others in the United States. Until comparatively recently the boundary was uncertain, so that many of the Indians did not know in which country they lived.

"The line between Mexico and the United States," says Mr. Sutton in his report, "is indicated by monuments, so that if you stop to take your range, you can usually tell in daylight at least, where you are."

The border line passes obliquely through the railway station of the city. "The consular agent who I was there," says Mr. Sutton, "was also the agent for Wells-Fargo Express Company. As Consul, he signed invoices and bills of lading at his consular office on the border, and the express companies gave him a key to the express office in the American side of the border, so that he could open it at night and get his mail."

These questions will be discussed in open grange and everybody is invited to attend and participate. We hope all the granges of Christian county will be well represented and not only those whose names are on the program but every member of the grange should think over these questions and be prepared to express his views.

T. L. GRAHAM, Lecturer.

BEVERLEY.

BEVERLEY, Ky., Jan. 4.—The social given at Mr. J. T. Steiger's residence last Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Ethel Duke and Minnie Hall, was the most enjoyable party of the holidays, and those who attended can never forget the fascinating young hostess, after spending the evening at her hospitable home.

Mr. W. E. Combs has sub-rented the Jack Rudford farm to John Johnson. Mr. Combs will move to Newstead.

Your correspondent is suffering with an attack of the grippe or Russian influenza. Mr. Chas. Taylor is also afflicted with the notorious malady.

Lucian Cayce will leave to-morrow for Laredo Texas, where he will make his future home.

Spotted pork is being hauled out from almost every farm house. Farmers are complaining of flies destroying beautiful fields of wheat.

Mr. Stephen Johnson, who has been visiting his brother, Cave, left to-day for his home in Mexico.

Miss Opal Willis, of Fairview, is visiting Miss Annie Johnston.

Yesterdays' weather was very cold, but the sun shone brightly.

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There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.

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